

United States Patent [19]

Stewart

4,436,991

4,471,217

4,471,384

4,603,976

4,605,846

4,667,293

4,795,894

4,813,708

4,924,088

4,479,194 10/1984

3/1984

9/1984

9/1984

8/1986

8/1986

5/1987

1/1989

3/1989

Patent Number:

5,248,872

Date of Patent: [45]

Sep. 28, 1993

[54]	DEVICE FOR OPTICALLY READING MARKED BALLOTS USING INFRARED AND RED EMITTERS			
[75]	Inventor:	James D. Stewart, San Pablo, Calif.		
[73]	Assignee:	Business Records Corporation, Dallas, Tex.		
[21]	Appl. No.:	740,808		
[22]	Filed:	Aug. 6, 1991		
[52]	U.S. Cl			
[20]	riela di Se	235/440; 283/5		
[56]		References Cited		
	U.S.	PATENT DOCUMENTS		
	4.217.487 8/	1980 Kieer 235/468		

Albert et al. 235/468

Engel 235/468 Sato et al. 235/469

Fogg et al. 235/386

Fetzer et al. 235/455

Duret et al. 235/468

Krieger et al. 235/472

Sugimoto et al. 235/468

Narey 250/566

5,001,330	3/1991	Koch	235/454		
FOR	EIGN P	ATENT DOCUMENTS	i.		
2521747	8/1983	France	235/454		
Primary Examiner—John Shepperd Assistant Examiner—Esther Chin Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Hubbard, Thurman, Tucker					

4,937,439 6/1990 Wanninger et al. 235/456

ABSTRACT [57]

A read head for optically scanning a ballot on which votes are cast by marking the ballot with a writing instrument within a voting area defined between a pair of spaced-apart timing marks includes infrared emitters illuminating the timing marks and emitters of visible light illuminating the voting area between the marks. The illuminated portions of the ballot are imaged onto three PIN photodiodes place in a line. The outer two PIN photodiodes are effectively apertured to resolve the timing marks and the middle PIN photodiode is effectively apertured to resolve a voting mark of a predetermined minimum size. The ballot, the image and the apertures are carefully aligned such that the photodiodes detect changes in light level associated with an image of a mark passing across the apertures.

23 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

